

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. At the head of the whole Communist Party apparatus in Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1951 were the Chairman of the KSC (Czechoslovak Communist Party) Klement Gottwald, elected by the Party Congress, and the Secretary General of the KSC, Rudolf Slansky, elected by the Central Secretariat. The Central Secretariat, however, was generally subordinated to the Secretary General, and the function of the Chairman of the Party in this respect was merely formal, because his contact with the Party apparatus was maintained exclusively through the Secretary General. The Chairman of the Party was in direct contact with the Presidium of the Central Committee only at its meetings. It was the Secretary General who managed the Presidium's affairs during the interim between meetings.
2. The Secretary General directed the work of the entire Party apparatus and, after the KSC became the leading force in the state, intervened either directly or through the medium of the Party apparatus even in the state administration. Slansky controlled and directed government policy in this field in collaboration with the Party Chairman who was in direct contact with the Prime Minister. In addition, Slansky took under his personal control and administration the agriculture department as well as those of justice and legislation.<sup>1</sup>
3. Slansky had at his disposal for these departments the entire personnel sections which he controlled through his personal secretariat. The problems of government were administered for him by the secretary, Patejdl; agricultural and economic policy by Mrs. Neumannova; problems of the Party by Robert Alt-Bartek. The questions of justice and legislation were administered for him by Dr. Boura, who was simultaneously head of the corresponding department of the Central Secretariat.
4. It was through Alt-Bartek that Slansky's contact with the other elements of the Party apparatus was maintained. All the principal statements and directives

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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10. The Fifth Section, directed by Gustav Bares (Breitenfeld), dominated the press, radio, motion pictures and the whole cultural life. It was also in charge of Party propaganda, for which an independent department called Agitprop was created. The ministries of Information and Education were subordinate to this section.
11. The Sixth Section, or cadre section, headed by Bruno Koehler, who succeeded Ladislav Kopriva after the latter's appointment as Minister of National Defense, conducted the entire personnel policy both in the Party and in the state apparatus, together with the departmental cadre commissions. All leading functionaries both of the Party and of the state administration had to be checked and approved by this cadre section. The Ministry of National Defense was also subordinated to the cadre section. It was here that the internal purges were decided and conducted, so that the MNB (Ministry of National Security) played merely the role of an executive organ in them.
12. The following organization chart of the Central Secretariat of the KSC, as it existed in the summer of 1951, shows only the main sections and their main departments. Beside them, there were several sub-departments of minor significance and a series of "Party commissions", having the function of sub-departments, which dealt with the joint problems. This sort of organization of the Central Secretariat resulted in each division of the state apparatus having a sort of counterpart in the Party apparatus. Thus, actually, a sort of dyarchy was created.

1.   Comment: These appear to have formed the First Section of the Central Secretariat, as against the Second to Sixth Sections, headed by Slansky's subordinates, which are referred to in paragraphs 6 through 11 of this report.

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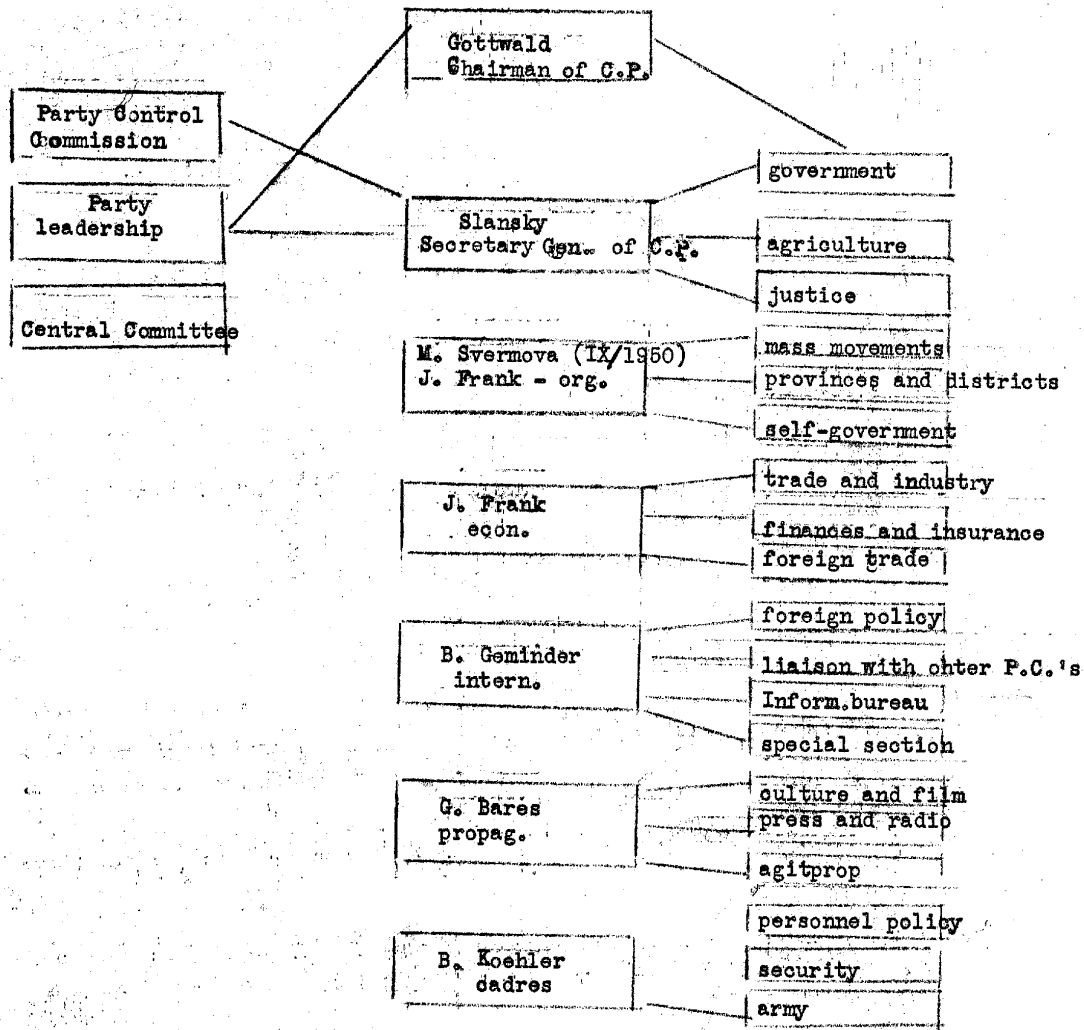
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Annex A

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Organization Chart (Summer 1951) of the Central Secretariat of the KSC



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